

[立陶宛] 托马斯・温茨洛瓦 著

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青海人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

托马斯·温茨洛瓦诗选 / (立陶宛)温茨洛瓦著; 高兴译. 一西宁:青海人民出版社,2011.7

ISBN 978 - 7 - 225 - 03953 - 4

I. ①托··· Ⅱ. ①温··· ②高··· Ⅲ. ①诗集—立陶宛—现代 Ⅳ. ①I511. 825

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2011) 第 142535 号

托马斯・温茨洛瓦诗选

[立陶宛] 托马斯·温茨洛瓦 著 高 兴 译

出 版 青海人民出版社 (西宁市同仁路 10 号) : 邮政编码 810001 总编室 (0971) 6143426

发 行 发行部(0971) 6143516 6110055

印 刷:青海西宁印刷厂

经 销:新华书店

开 本: 720mm×960mm 1/16

印 张: 11.5

字 数: 150 千

插 页:2

版 次: 2011年8月第1版

印 次: 2011年8月第1次印刷

印 数:1-3000册

书 号: ISBN 978 -7 -225 -03953 -4

定 价: 28.00元

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(书中如有缺页、错页及倒装请与工厂联系)



第二届金藏羚羊国际诗歌奖 授 奖 辞

金藏羚羊国际诗歌奖评委会经过严格评选,决定将第 二届金藏羚羊国际诗歌奖授予立陶宛诗人托马斯·温茨洛 瓦先生。

温茨洛瓦是一位书写沉重现实、成就斐然的诗人,他把诗歌当作抗衡黑暗的最后武器。历史感和命运感,像两个难解难分的主旋律,不断地在他的诗歌中回荡。他就这样通过诗歌,将个人经验同祖国命运紧紧连接在了一起,并为他的祖国向世界发出了独特的声音。

托马斯·温茨洛瓦 1937 年 9 月 11 日出生于波罗的海海滨小城克莱佩达。父亲是诗人,母亲有艺术天赋。家中的书香气息培育了他对艺术的敏感。大学期间,由于参与创办文学刊物,遭到校方处罚,学业曾一度中断。毕业后,在维尔纽斯大学教授文学、符号学和比较语言



学。大学教书期间,撰写了不少有关欧洲文学的论文,并出版过两部学术专著。教书之余,从事诗歌创作、文学评论和诗歌翻译。除母语外,温茨洛瓦精通俄语、波兰语,还通晓英语、拉丁语、希腊语等外语。他将托·斯·艾略特、威·休·奥登、狄兰·托马斯等不少外国优秀诗人的作品译成立陶宛语。诗歌翻译在相当程度上扩大了他的视野,影响并提升了他的诗歌创作。

青年时期,温茨洛瓦常常在东欧各地旅行,曾长期停留于莫斯科和列宁格勒(也就是如今的彼得堡)。在那里,他结识了俄罗斯白银时代重要诗人安娜·阿赫玛托娃和鲍里斯·帕斯捷尔纳克,以及包括约瑟夫·布罗茨基在内的更为年轻一代的俄罗斯诗人。布罗茨基后来成为他终生的朋友。

1956年,苏联出兵匈牙利,温茨洛瓦对苏联政治表示失望。他开始潜心读书,并积极参加民主运动。1977年,在被当局剥夺苏联公民身份后,温茨洛瓦不得不踏上流亡之路,最终来到美国。在美国,他被认为是"布罗茨基诗群"的重要成员。现为耶鲁大学斯拉夫语言文学系教授。在半个多世纪的诗歌创作和学术研究生涯中,温茨洛瓦出版了大量的著作。其中,代表性诗集有《语言的符号》、《冬日对话》、《枢纽》等。他的诗歌已被

译成 20 多种语言。他也因此收获了诸多文学奖项和世界性声誉。欧美评论界称他为"欧洲最伟大的在世诗人之一"。如今,他已当之无愧地成为了立陶宛文化的代表人物。

温茨洛瓦曾亲眼目睹自己的祖国不断遭受侵略、肢解和吞并。在失去独立的漫长岁月里,立陶宛民族文化和精神也受到难以想象的遏制和摧残。因此,有人认为,温茨洛瓦是在废墟和苦难中成长起来的诗人。祖国的苦难成为他抹不去的记忆,也成为他诗歌中难以分割的部分。从一开始,温茨洛瓦就把诗歌写作同社会担当以及道德职责连接在一起。温茨洛瓦曾表示:诗歌的重要任务之一就是"要最大程度地充满和谐和意义,惟其如此,才能抵御外部世界的灰暗单调和可预测性"。他和阿赫玛托娃等众多诗人持相同观点,认为"一首诗的清晰、韵律、句法和结构本身就包含着一份道德职责"。

温茨洛瓦在诗歌写作上采用了古典主义的形式,但他的古典主义却充满了叛逆精神和现代寓意,始终把现实当做关注的焦点,始终把故土当做诗歌的中心。个人经验在他的诗中起到了至关重要的作用。他本人也坦承: "我的诗歌首先表达的是我的个人经验。"同时,他认为,诗歌本身也是民族文化的一种存在方式。他在诗中写道:



"我学会在黑暗中看,分辨快乐与快乐", "在最后的黑暗中,在冰或火到来之前/我们还能看到听到"。这就是诗歌的力量。

他的诗忧伤、沉重、冷峻,基调幽暗,但字里行间却有着鲜明的精神抱负和心灵力量。他的诗充满着人类精神世界的冬日意象,却给每个孤寂的心灵送去了温暖;他是一个世界主义者,但是他极具人性光辉的诗篇,却是他的祖国永远不可分割的部分。鉴于诗人托马斯·温茨洛瓦对当代诗歌作出的杰出贡献,我们特授予他 2011 年度青海湖国际诗歌节金藏羚羊奖国际诗歌奖。

2011年8月9日



Presentation Statement for the Second International Golden Tibetan Antelope Poetry Award

The Judging Committee for the International Golden Tibetan Antelope Poetry Award, having completed strict judgment procedures, has decided to confer the Second International Golden Tibetan Antelope Award upon the Lithuanian poet Tomas Venclova.

Mr. Venclova is a poet of substance whose real—world achievement carries weight and who treats poetry as the ultimate weapon against darkness. His sense of history and sense of fate resound through his poems like two inextricable melodies. Thus by means of his poems he tightly links personal experience with his country's fate, while letting the rest of the world hear his country's unique voice.

Tomas V aclova was born on Sept. 11, 1937 in the small city of Klaip?da on the Baltic sea. His father was a poet, and his mother



was artistically gifted. The cultivated atmosphere at home fostered his sensitivity to art. As a university student, because he took part in founding a literary journal, he was punished by school authorities and his studies were interrupted. After graduation he taught literature, semiotics and comparative linguistics at Vilnius University. Along with his teaching he wrote numerous articles on European literature and published two scholarly monographs. While not busy teaching, he was creatively engaged with poetry, literary criticism and poetry translation. Aside from his mother tongue, Venclova mastered Russian and Polish; he was also well—versed in English, Latin and Greek. He translated works by outstanding poets into Lithuanian, including T.S. Eliot, W.H. Auden and Dylan Thomas. Translating poetry greatly widened his vision and enhanced his creative work.

In youth Mr. Venclova covered the map of Eastern Europe during his frequent travels. He sojourned in Moscow and Leningrad (now Petersberg). While there he became acquainted with poets of the Silver Age of Russian literature, including Anna Akhmatova and Boris Pasternak. He also met younger poets such as Joseph Brodsky, who later became his lifelong friend.

After 1956 Mr. Venclova registered disappointment with the incursion of Soviet troops into Hungary. He devoted himself to his studies, while actively participating in pro-democracy activities. In 1977, after being stripped of Soviet citizenship, he had no choice but to set forth on a path of exile, and he eventually arrived in the U.S. In the U.S. he was regarded as a key member of the "Brodsky Poets' Group." He is currently professor of Slavic Literature at

Yale University. In half a century of poetry writing and scholarly research, Mr. Venclova has published numerous works. His representative poetry collections are Winter Dialogue and The Junction: Selected Poems. His poems have been translated into over 20 languages; he has received many literary prizes and has won world—wide acclaim. Literary critics in Europe and America have called him a "world—class European poet". By now he has fully earned the reputation of being Lituania's leading cultural figure.

Mr. Venclova witnessed the subjection of his motherland to continual invasion, dismemberment and annexation. In the long years when Lithuania was deprived of independence, the spirit and culture of her people suffered hard -to -imagine suppression and mistreatment. Many people see Mr. Venclova as a poet who matured amid ruins and adversity. His country's adversities were fixed indelibly in his memory, and they became an inseparable part of his poetry. From the beginning, Mr. Venclova has linked the writing of poetry to social engagement and moral duty. Mr. Venclova once spoke of what he considered to be one of poetry's chief tasks: "It should be filled to the greatest extent with harmony and meaning. Only in this way can it serve to defend against the gray monotony and unpredictability of the external world." He holds a view similar to that of Akhmatova and other poets, namely that "a measure of moral duty inheres within the clarity, prosody, syntax and structure of the poem itself".

In writing his poems, Mr. Venclova has adopted classical forms. However, his classicism is filled with rebellious spirit and modern allegory. He has always taken reality as his focus of concern, and



has always put his own native ground at the center of his poems. Individual experience exercises a crucial function in his poems. He frankly admits: "What my poems convey, first of all, is my own experience." At the same time, he believes that poetry itself is a mode of existence for a people's culture. In his poems he has written: "I have learned to watch in darkness, to distinguish one happiness from another." "In ultimate darkness, before fire or ice arrive/ I can still look and listen." This is the power of poetry.

His poems, with their elegiac tone, are sorrowful, weighty and uncompromising. Yet between the lines one finds spiritual commitment and power of awareness. His poems are filled with wintry images of humankind's spiritual world, yet they can deliver warmth to each and every solitary heart. He is a believer in world—embracing values, but his poems—brilliant for their strong individuality—are an enduring, inseparable part of his motherland. In view of Tomas Venclova's outstanding contribution to contemporary poetry, the 2011 Qinghai Lake International Poetry Festival hereby confers on him the International Golden Tibetan Antelope Poetry Award.

Chairman of Organizing Committee,
Qinghai Lake International Poetry Festival
Chairman of Judging Committee,
Golden Tibetan Antelope International Poetry Award

Jidi Majia

Awara

August 9, 2011

(Translated by Denis Mair)



从远方, 到远方

——翻译温茨洛瓦诗歌 高 兴

从今年 3 月到 5 月,整整三个月,我都在翻译托马斯·温茨洛瓦的诗歌。坦率地说,那是个痛苦多于快乐的过程,不仅仅是挑战,而且近乎磨难。我不得不从各种缝隙中挤出时间,不得不作出诸多牺牲,让自己进入高度专注的状态,有段时间,推却了所有的应酬活动,索性将自己封闭起来,一首一首地啃着温茨洛瓦的诗。焦虑和忐忑,不时地占据着内心。我就在焦虑和忐忑中度过了春天,或者更准确地说,忘记了春天。

译诗,本来就难;译温茨洛瓦的诗,似乎更难。这是位特别的学者诗人,受家庭熏陶,从小就饱读诗书,视野开阔,通晓好几门外语,喜欢周游世界,已走过半个世纪的诗歌写作历程,又有着丰富复杂的成长经历和生活阅历。他是昆德拉所说的那种典型的"世界性的人"。在谈到自己的诗歌写作时,温茨洛瓦说:"我的诗歌写作不仅与立陶宛传统相连,也与俄罗斯以及西方的传统有关。我的诗中不乏对当时现实的抗议,当



时立陶宛被并入苏联,而这违背了大多数立陶宛人的意愿,生活时常是无望的。但是,我并未像其他许多人那样,在旧的立陶宛乡村、立陶宛历史和神话中寻求出路,我竭尽所能地让立陶宛接近欧洲及至整个世界,我作了尝试,发展了都市题材。随着时间的流逝,我的诗获得了'学者诗歌'的特征,这类诗歌曾于 18 世纪在立陶宛占据统治地位,之后却很少有人写作。此类诗歌常常采用古典形式,与此同时,大多数当今立陶宛诗人却使用自由诗体。此外,我的诗中还有很多源自欧洲神话和欧洲古典文学的引文和暗示,若不加注释,当代读者并不总能理解。我于 1977 年来到西方,我感觉从这时起,我诗中的讽刺成分加强了,同样有所强化的还有史诗风格,即某种讲述历史的愿望。不过我觉得,我的诗歌风格仍是容易辨认的。我的作品中也有当代生活特征,有个人主题和公民主题,还有某些神秘、费解的东西,在我看来,诗若一览无余便不再为诗了。"

这段话极为关键,可视为温茨洛瓦的诗歌自述。从中,我们可以清楚地了解到温茨洛瓦的诗歌追求和诗歌风格,也可以明显地感觉到温茨洛瓦诗歌的高度和难度。温茨洛瓦在诗歌写作上采用了古典主义的形式,但他的古典主义却充满了叛逆精神和现代寓意,始终把现实当做关注的焦点,始终把故土当做诗歌的中心。个人经验在他的诗中起到了至关重要的作用。他本人也坦承: "我的诗歌首先表达的是我的个人经验。"同时,他认为,诗歌本身也是民族文化的一种存在方式。所有这些让他的诗歌显得格外沉重。他确实是一位在书写沉重现实方面成就斐然的诗人。换一种说法,也有人称他为"在废墟上成长起来的诗人"。温茨洛瓦还强调: "诗中,一切皆有意味。"也就是说,你得传达出他的所有意图,形式的,内容的,一切的一切,才算完全翻译出他。而我显然力不从心,这又加深了我的焦虑和忐忑。

然而,尽管倍感焦虑和忐忑,我却始终没有想到放弃。这同温茨洛瓦诗歌本身的气息相关,也同它的主题相关。流亡,祖国,记忆,景致,使命,苦难,抗议,愤怒,诗歌,语言,生与死,黑暗,光明,悲剧,爱情,友情,亲情……这些主题以及温茨洛瓦对这些主题的艺术处理,构成了一个磁场。它在你翻译时折磨着你,却在你阅读时吸引着你。你仿佛面对一个自己爱恨交加的情人。爱恨交加,常常是爱的最真实和最微妙的状态。从这一意义上也可以说,这本译诗既是焦虑和忐忑的产物,也是爱恨交加的产物。译一本诗,就仿佛在谈一场恋爱,倒是挺美妙的。

5 月底,勉强交出初译稿。但焦虑和忐忑并未减少多少。 十来天后,内心的要求让我决定抽出几天时间,再次修订译稿。于是,我来到青海,在高原,在黄河边,在孤寂和宁静的状态下,再次读起温茨洛瓦。孤寂和宁静,恰恰是阅读温茨洛瓦所需的最好的状态。

终于定稿。在将稿子交给出版社的时候,心想: "要是给我一年,而不是三个月,这本诗集肯定会译得更好。"再一想,这更像是一种开脱。因为,我自己就说过: "不是所有人都能译散文和诗歌的;再严格一点说,也不是所有人都能做文学翻译的。做文学翻译,要有外文和中文功底,要有文学修养,要有知识面,还要有悟性、才情和灵气。而悟性、才情和灵气常常是天生的。此外,最最重要的是,你必须热爱。"而所有这些,我都欠缺。因此,拙译中,谬误一定不少。我期待着大家的批评和指正。

在诗集翻译过程中,诗人吉狄马加不断地给予我鼓励和支持,他对诗歌的敬畏、热爱和奉献也一次次地感动着我;学者、翻译家刘文飞将温茨洛瓦赠予他的诗集供我阅读和使用,还为我提供了不少相关线索和资料。他和温茨洛瓦有着几十年



的友情,在我们和温茨洛瓦之间,他总是起着桥梁的作用;小 说家刘恪、诗人树才和潇潇、翻译家松风和苏玲也以种种方式 鼓励和帮助我。而温茨洛瓦先生对我有问必答,始终那么耐 心、和蔼。虽未谋面,但一位睿智、儒雅的长者形象,已在我 心中扎下了根。对于他们,我惟有深深地感激。

我的翻译依据的是艾伦·欣希主编的英文版温茨洛瓦诗选《连接》(艾伦·欣希、康斯坦丁·罗萨诺夫和狄安娜·塞内查尔译,血斧图书出版公司 2008 年版)。对于英文版编者和译者,我也要表示感谢!

我还要感谢龙潭湖公园。每天译到疲倦时,我都会到那里歇息一下,呼吸呼吸新鲜空气,并绕着湖走上两圈,一边走,一边想着远方。诗歌就是远方,诗歌翻译也是某种远方,是我们要努力抵达的远方,是温茨洛瓦追忆或向往的远方。人人心中都有自己的远方。人的一生,其实就是从远方,到远方。

一步一步,但愿我们能抵达我们想抵达的远方,但愿我们能不断地从远方,到远方……

2011年6月23日夜于北京



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